

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5173.

號六月二年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

日六月二十日卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 39, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDERSON & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 159 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINSSEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, MEETS A. A. DE MELLO & Co. SAVAGE, CAMPBELL & Co. AMY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. FOOCHEE, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W.H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H.W. KESWICK.
P.R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
H.L. DALMIPPLE, Esq. F.D. SASOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W.S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai,...EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEE.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E.G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " 4 1/2 "
" 12 " 5 1/2 "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1880.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$800,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$160,000.

Banks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to terms agreed—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. DITTMER has been authorized to sign our firm per Procuratum.

RÄDECKER & Co.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

NOTICE.

M. R. DITTMER has been authorized to sign our firm per Procuratum.

RÄDECKER & Co.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

NOTICE.

THIS BUSINESS CONDUCTED BY ME IN BOMBAY, BOTH INDEPENDENTLY OF, AND IN CONNECTION WITH, THE FIRMS OF MESSRS. E. D. SASOON & CO., CHINA, OR THIS DATE, WILL BE CARRIED ON UNDER THE STYLE OF E. D. SASOON & CO.

E. D. SASOON.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

NOTICE.

THIS BUSINESS CONDUCTED BY ME IN BOMBAY, BOTH INDEPENDENTLY OF, AND IN CONNECTION WITH, THE FIRMS OF MESSRS. E. D. SASOON & CO., CHINA, OR THIS DATE, WILL BE CARRIED ON UNDER THE STYLE OF E. D. SASOON & CO.

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E. D. SASOON.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

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E. D. SASOON.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BEG to announce that they have added to their Business A PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, under the Superintendence of Mr DOUGLAS DALE, who has been sent to them by Messrs JOHN BROADWOOD & Sons of London; they are now prepared to receive Orders which shall be carefully and efficiently attended to.

THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE, EX RECENT ARRIVALS.
DRAB SHELL HATS for the RACES.
New Shapes in CHINSEY HATS.
Latest NOVELTIES in SCARFS.
SHIRTS with COLLARS attached.
Cardigan JACKETS.
French KID GLOVES, 2 Buttons.
Single and Double SOLE BOOTS.
GAN's French SHOES.
Waterproof SHEETING for Racing Ponies.

Playing CARDS. Whist MARKERS.
Electro-plated TELESCOPES.
Maltese CIGARETTES.
Carriage LAMPS. Billiard BALLS.

QUOTISSES. Iron and Brass BEDSTEADS.
The New Wire Spring MATTRESSES. Coir DOOR MATS.

Spirit FLASKS. Household SCALES.
Merino and Cashmere SOCKS, and UNDERSHIRTS.
Royal Irish Constabulary REVOLVERS.

Foster's Celebrated Bottled ALE and STOUT.
SACCOME'S SHERRIES.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

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Intimations.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1865, AND THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE 1877.

CAPITAL \$500,000, DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).

General Agents.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

Have just landed from
THE AMERICAN MAIL
the following STORES, in
Excellent Condition—
Fresh Roll BUTTER.
Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame,
Do. in Bottles.
Fresh APPLES.
Dried Sliced Dittos.
Gorgeous COOKIES.
George's BANANA DO.
Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE,
Mild California DO.
Smoked SALMON.
Family Mess BEERS, in 25 lbs. kegs,
Oxon Pickled OX TONGUES, very fine.
Family PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.
American HAMS.
Do. BACON.
CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED
WHEAT.
OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-
WHEAT FLOUR.
CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS.
Taste FRUITS, Bartlett PEARS, APRICOTS,
PEACHES.
Skinned PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.
APPLE SAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE,
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON ETC.
Hongkong, January 21, 1880. feb

Mails.

**MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 2nd February, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 6th February. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE, cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

" YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, " Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN

PASSENGERS.

Cargo and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specs and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th February, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office,

Mails.

NOTICE.**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.****PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Insurances.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, February 6, 1880. feb

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer

"Yangtze,"

Capt. E. SCHULTE, will
be despatched for the

above Port TO-MORROW, the 7th Inst.,

at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1880. feb

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Yeh-sin* reports: Moderate monsoon and cloudy with occasional rain showers.The British steamer *Kuangtung* reports: Left Foochow on the 3rd Inst. Amoy on 4th, and Swatow on 5th. Experienced moderate N.E. winds throughout. Passed the S. S. *Cliepe* off Mt. Fan Island, and the S. S. *Douglas* off Tamon Head. In Foochow: S. S. *Appin*. In Amoy: S. S. *Dimanche*, H.M.S. *Frolic*, and H.I.G.M.S. *Marie Louise*. In Swatow: S.S. *Netherwood*, *Wenchow*, *Jedada*, and R. O. *Feihoo*.The British steamer *Moray* reports: Strong monsoon and high sea up the China Sea.The British steamer *Amoy* reports: Strong North and N.E. winds and thick weather with rain all through the passage.The British steamer *Arratoon* *Ayer* reports: From Calcutta Sandheads on 22nd Jan., arrived at Penang on 27th and left the same day, arrived at Singapore on 29th and left on 30th. In China Seas, experienced light winds and fine weather to lat. 19° North, from thence strong monsoon and thick weather.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILED will close:

For SHANGHAI.—Per *Gloster*, at 2.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th Inst.Per *Kangtung*, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 7th Inst.For SAIGON.—Per *Thinking*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th Inst.For STRAITS and BOMBAY.—Per *Adria*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th Inst.For *Ching-tung*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th Inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

0.15 p.m.—Post-Office closes.

0.30 p.m.—Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880. feb

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Mitsi Bishi Mail leaves for Yokohama via Kohi.

1 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—*Glenlyon* leaves for Shanghai.4 p.m.—*Yangtze* leaves for Shanghai.

Tenders Close.

Tenders for Repairs of the American brig *Star*, to be sent to the Agents or to the Captain before 4 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

Transfer Books of the China Fire Insurance Co. Limited, closed from this date to 20th February, inclusive.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880. feb

NOTES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh Ordinary Annual MEET-

ING of SHAREHOLDERS in the

above Company will be held at the Office

of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, at

Three o'Clock in the Afternoon of MON-

DAY, the 23rd February instant, to receive a

Statement of Accounts to the 31st De-

cember, 1879, the Report of the General

Managers, and to elect a Consulting Com-

mittee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,

Limited.

Hongkong, February 6, 1880. feb

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company

will be CLOSED from the 10th to

the 23rd of February instant, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,

Limited.

Hongkong, February 6, 1880. feb

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

MOSES B. TOWER, American barkentine,

Capt. C. Hall.—*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*MIDDLESEX, British barque, Captain A. Walsh.—*Borneo Company*.PRINCE FREDERICK, British ship, Capt. John Clague.—*Vogel & Co.*MANEE, American barque, Capt. Francis Hallett.—*Captain*.ALICE REED, American barque, Captain H. Crowle.—*Vogel & Co.*PARNAAS, German barque, Capt. Lütjens.—*Simeisen & Co.*MINNIE CARRILL, British barque, Capt. P. T. Clark.—*Gibb, Livingston & Co.*

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potash Water, Samparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

NOTES.

Passengers arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at the "China Mail" Office, where over sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, from these countries, are from to-day filed for reference.

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1880.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai: on the 28th Instant, the Wife of the Rev. DANIEL M. BATES, of a Daughter.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.05 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1880.

SO-CALLED DOMESTIC
SERVITUDE IN HONGKONG.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

II.

What may be termed the second series of despatches deals with the more recent and more public movement

inaugurated by the learned Chief Justice regarding the above subject.

Sir JOHN SMITH, in his letter to the Colonial Secretary of the 30th May last, asks for

the institution of proceedings against

LAI PAK-CHENG, who was in possession

of a child for the detention of whom

under Sects. 50 and 51 of Ord. 4 of 1865 two female go-betweens were

punished; and also, in the case of LEUNG ALUK (who had bought another child the

sale of whom he had brought another go-

between into trouble), His Lordship

asked that proceedings might be taken.

“To let these two offenders go unprosecuted and to punish such poor miserable creatures,” writes Sir JOHN,

“exposes the Court to the contempt of the community and tends to

destroy all respect for the Administration of Justice in the Chinese community.” It must be added that the Chief Justice suggests that the trials should take place before Mr. Justice

FRANCIS.—In his Minute upon this letter

Mr. HENNESSY draws attention to the fact that such practices had hitherto

been almost unchecked, and quotes the

opinion of Mr. PHILLIPS (Attorney Gen-

eral) as to the rights of a father after

they are disposed of. At the same time

the Governor asks the Acting Attorney

General (Mr. RUSSELL) whether the Law

can be carried out.—At this stage

THE CHINA MAIL.

The demand which is supplied by kidnapping, or by the kindred trick of inducing women through false representations to leave their homes, originates in the first instance in the high prices paid for prostitutes or concubines in places where China's women are rare, i.e. in Singapore and the Straits generally, in Australia and California. The average price paid in those places for a good-looking woman, 16 to 18 years old is, as far as my information goes, \$350. Another source causing a demand occasionally supplied by kidnapping is the system of adoption and the system of domestic servitude, but as generally only young children are thus bought, the average price is, I am told, only \$40, yet the demand being large and the age of the children required low, there is evidence in spite of the low price, strong reasons to suppose that the abuses mutually connected with these systems of adoption and domestic servitude tend to encourage kidnapping. As to the system of concubinage practised by Chinese, the average price is a Chilian man for a concubine, I am told, about \$100. But this demand is generally supplied by an arrangement of mutual consent with the woman concubine and her parents or by an equally voluntary bargain with the woman and her so-called pocket-mother (often a brothel-keeper), yet it may occasionally be supplied by kidnapping, though rarely. Brothels also form a source, creating a demand supplied by kidnapping, but I believe, Honkong brothels does not, unless in very peculiar cases, practise kidnapping girls because the girls form so many acquaintances ready to betray the fact of the case to the friends of kidnapped girls. Besides these brothels have their own sources of supply. As to Chinese women kept by foreigners, the practice formerly obtained largely to buy a girl out and out, or in other words, redeeming her and giving her back her freedom by paying from \$800 to \$500 to her pocket-mother or owner. During the last 10 years this practice has very much decreased and may be said to be almost extinct in Hongkong, whilst it lingers yet to a small extent among foreign residents at the Treaty Ports. The prevailing practices now merely to pay a kept woman a fixed sum from \$10 to \$50 per month, whether she is her own mistress or owned by a so-called pocket mother. The system of monthly payment has, I am confident, no connection whatever with kidnapping. To a certain extent, however, though small, the practice of buying a girl out and out still exists. The prices paid in buying a girl out and out are, as far as my information goes, from \$200 to \$500 in the case of a Chinese girl, and from \$400 to \$1,200 in the case of a half-cast girl. In all these cases buying a girl is virtually giving her back her freedom, the money being paid on a deal made out in Chinese, to the pocket-mother, and the girl afterwards receives from \$10 to \$50 per month from the foreigner who keeps her. The buying of half-cast girls, high as the prices are, however, I am sure, no connection with and no influence whatever on kidnapping. The buying of Chinese girls, at prices (\$200 to \$500) higher than those paid by Chinese for their wives and concubines, may have an influence encouraging kidnapping, but it can only be indirectly. A kidnapped girl sold to a foreigner would be sure to get kidnappers into trouble.

I am therefore inclined to think that the high prices paid by foreigners for kept women have no appreciable influence in the way of increasing the demand supplied by kidnapping. In short, I believe that kidnapping is caused almost entirely by the demand for Chinese girls outside the colony of Hongkong, and is fostered by that fact of the law which permits a foreigner to take 20 female passengers without their coming at all under the cognizance of the Emigration Officer, pointed out in an opinion I gave on C. S. O. 2016 of 1878.

What becomes of these women and their children?

The woman kept by foreigners in Hongkong are, as a rule, rather raised in their own esteem, but the connection, of the immorality of which they have no idea, they are also, as a rule, better off than the concubines of Chinese well-to-do merchants; they are generally provided for, by the foreigners who keep them, when the connection is severed, and at any rate these women are as a rule thrifty, and always manage to save money which they invest in bank deposits, also in house property, but principally in buying female infants whom they rear for sale or concubinage with foreigners, by which they generally gain a competency in about 10 years.

The children of these women are invariably sent to school. In fact these women understand the value of education and prize it far more than respectable Chinese women do. The boys are invariably sent to the Government Central School, where they generally distinguish themselves, and as a rule these boys obtain good situations in Hongkong, in the open ports and abroad. The girls crowd into the schools kept by Missionary Societies. These children are generally provided with a small patrimony by their putative fathers. They dress almost invariably in Chinese costume and adopt Chinese customs, unless they are taken up by ill-advised agents of foreign charity. I am quite positive, as far as my experience and the information I received from many gentlemen in the best position to judge goes, that they do not in any way resemble the mean whites in the Southern States of America.

I regret I have to contradict so flatly on this point the statement of His Lordship the Chief Justice, which is, in my opinion based on insufficient information, but justice and truth demand it.

A recent Peking Gazette mentions a hurricane known in Mongolia as a 孟雨 or shurchan. This is probably the same word as 雨, or rather, derived from the same source 烏拉可 "to rise up."

"Better than a hundred guilty ones should escape than that one innocent person should suffer wrong." It is fairly expressed in Chinese by 司失不枉殺无辜.—"Let a wicked man escape rather than slay an innocent one."

"What's one man's meat is another man's poison" may be compared with 有人辭官歸故里有人連夜趕科場: "Some men are retiring from office and returning to their village, whilst others are working night after night for their degree."

In Canton private examinations, [決考] are held at a place called the 應元書院, for the purpose of assisting deserving provincial graduates to go up for their metropolitan degree, [一定公車]. Graduates who have studied at this school, and this year's graduates, who have studied at the 三書院, are examined for thirty inner vacancies, [內缺], and twenty outer vacancies, [外缺], besides fifty supplementary or honorary vacancies, [附缺].

To the first class are given Tls. 50; to the second Tls. 40; and to the third Tls. 30 each graduate. This year's graduates who have not studied at the 三書院, and all other old graduates, may be examined at the 應元書院 for a second class set of prizes, bearing the same names as those just described, but receiving only half the amounts, and counting only half the number of vagrants.

As an instance of the power which the Emperor of China is supposed to possess over the spiritual as well as the physical welfare of his subjects, may be quoted the case of the late governor 徐子名 of Yunnan, now deceased, whose official rank, [官銜], it has been suggested, should be recovered from him, [追贈]. The present governor 朱, in a manly Memorial, deprecates the adoption of such a course,

in consideration of the weakness of the evidence brought forward against his deceased colleague's memory.

In Professor Becker's *Gallus* we read: "Another compensation for our modern newspapers were copies of the *acta diuina publica*, or *wahau*, which were dispatched in pairs of the Roman empire. These acta or chronicles of Roman history did not contain merely important events, as in earlier times did the *annales eti*, as for example now laws, appointments, decrees of the Senate, edicts of the magistrates, &c.; but also many other matters of minor importance in the circle of the day's news, as announcements of festivals, sacrifices, fairs, processions, and also births, marriages, divorces, and deaths. Many as these made a business of writing out the *acta*, and even a greater number in making extracts from them, and sending their copies to their subscribers, even in the most distant provinces." From this it would appear that the Romans had a sort of *Peking Gazette*, and distributed it in the same way as the Chinese.

THE GOVERNMENT OUTSIDE SCHOOLS.

PROCEEDINGS ON FRIDAY DAY.

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Chinese domestic servitude is not an offence on but a necessary part of the patriarchal order of things which characterizes the social life of the Chinese residents of Hongkong. To prohibit Chinese domestic servitude in *toto*, would therefore constitute an act of violence, as striking at the very roots of the social organism, the results of which would, in all probability, be harmful to the Chinese and embarrassing to the Government.

Chinese domestic servitude, hitherto upheld in Hongkong by the conservative tendencies of the patriarchal organisation in China, is bound by the laws of nature to yield eventually to the progressive tendencies of modern society. Undue interference with this process would therefore be an act of injudicious intolerance.

CHINESE NOTES.

The term 人質 is applied in Chinese law to those persons under sentence of death about whom no extenuating circumstances hang.

"Lean on the side of mercy" seems to be expressed in Chinese by 仁者得其

仁, they have no idea, they are also, as a rule, better off than the concubines of Chinese well-to-do merchants; they are generally provided for, by the foreigners who keep them, when the connection is severed, and at any rate these women are as a rule thrifty, and always manage to save money which they invest in bank deposits, also in house property, but principally in buying female infants whom they rear for sale or concubinage with foreigners, by which they generally gain a competency in about 10 years.

The children of these women are invariably sent to school. In fact these women understand the value of education and prize it far more than respectable Chinese women do. The boys are invariably sent to the Government Central School, where they generally distinguish themselves, and as a rule these boys obtain good situations in Hongkong, in the open ports and abroad. The girls crowd into the schools kept by Missionary Societies. These children are generally provided with a small patrimony by their putative fathers. They dress almost invariably in Chinese costume and adopt Chinese customs, unless they are taken up by ill-advised agents of foreign charity. I am quite positive, as far as my experience and the information I received from many gentlemen in the best position to judge goes, that they do not in any way resemble the mean whites in the Southern States of America.

I regret I have to contradict so flatly on this point the statement of His Lordship the Chief Justice, which is, in my opinion based on insufficient information, but justice and truth demand it.

A recent Peking Gazette mentions a hurricane known in Mongolia as a 孟雨 or shurchan. This is probably the same word as 雨, or rather, derived from the same source 烏拉可 "to rise up."

"Better than a hundred guilty ones should escape than that one innocent person should suffer wrong." It is fairly expressed in Chinese by 司失不枉殺无辜.—"Let a wicked man escape rather than slay an innocent one."

"What's one man's meat is another man's poison" may be compared with 有人辭官歸故里有人連夜趕科場: "Some men are retiring from office and returning to their village, whilst others are working night after night for their degree."

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of the optional system into the Central School and not to the outside schools, I am inclined to recommend that all those outside schools be kept open for all who come to learn, but that no boy be compelled to try and do the impossible, whilst English be taught to those who wish to learn English, and Chinese to those who wish to learn Chinese, with a view rather to make the boys learn one language properly than to make them smatterors in two.

As regards the purely Chinese Schools, the schools at Sheung-wan, Stanley and the Girl School had to be closed as "very good," the schools at Ilu-wa-ting, Tang-lung-shau, Yow-mai-tai and Tai-yang-pun as "good" and the remainder as "fair," with the exception of the schools at Mong-kok and Little Hongkong, which were conducted so badly that unless speedy improvement takes place, serious measures will be necessary. I regret to have also to mention that I had to exclude two schools, that of Shau-ki-wai and that of Tai-tam-tuk, from the benefit of prizes, because, on two separate occasions, when I paid a surprise visit to those places lately, I found one school shut up and the other without scholars, at a time when both ought to have been at work.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR then distributed the rewards to the teachers, and, after putting the pupils who had been learning English through a little examination in spelling and reading, he distributed the prizes to the boys.

The Governor then rose and addressed the meeting. He began by saying that he was glad to have the opportunity of meeting here the representatives of the 29 outside Schools, 26 masters of which he understood to be present. He was especially glad to see such a large assembly of schoolboys, more than one thousand of whom had been learning English, whilst all, or nearly all, of these boys were born in this Colony, and therefore, born under the English flag, British subjects. No doubt, he said, were all aware that, apart from the moral effects of education on habit and character, the high-road to worldly prosperity, to social rank and position, in this Colony lies in the direction of English knowledge. He was glad, therefore, to be able to say that, in addition to the four English Government Schools, outside the Central School, at present existing in the Colony, two more would be opened for English teaching after the Chinese New Year. He hoped the Chinese residents of the Colony would appreciate the advantages offered to them by these Government Schools, as nothing would please him more than to see from year to year a stronger Anglo-Chinese Community rising up in this Colony, Chinese in manners and customs, but English in law-abiding devotion to Her Majesty the Queen under whose rule they were living here, security and comfort. He was aware that much was to be learned in Chinese books, that was not pressed so strongly in English literature, as, for instance, filial piety, gentleness of conduct, and the formal restrictions of social etiquette. But there was no difficulty in continuing these lessons of a Chinese education with a thorough study of the English language. They might notice the example set them by the Chinese residents of another British Colony not far off, Singapore and Japan.

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Chinese domestic servitude appears to be a low form of social development when judged by the advanced standard of European civilization, but when judged by the relative standard of Chinese civilization, founded on entirely different principles, it is an offence which nothing short of the general dissolution of the whole social system can possibly remove, for it is engrained in the very blood and brain of China.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *CHINA REVIEW*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History-Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admitted. Contributions, however, are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention also is paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (had references being given when furnished to previous Notes or Queriers) as are also those queries which though seeking for information, furnish now or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-five essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged bi-monthly repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of the publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the missions in various countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and moral developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of such interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shé King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some

translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-state-man of the eleventh century, Su Tung-yo, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queriers" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and find to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitlessness. It is on the one hand commands Chinese desire and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

NOW READY.

PIENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICAL BIAS, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowlong shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peldar's Wharf.
6. From Peldar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Adria	Chapman	Brit. str.	782	Feb. 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Singapore & Bombay	8th, daylight
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Feb. 6	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Bellona	Ahrens	Ger. str.	789	Feb. 3	Meyer & Co.	Saigon	8th, daylight
Bombay	Georgas	Brit. str.	740	Jan. 16	Kwok Acheong	Yahama & S. F. cisco	To-morrow
Bronchiro	Sturrock	Brit. str.	1240	Feb. 5	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Kloon Dock	
Chinkiang	Corr	Brit. str.	799	Feb. 2	Niemann & Co.	Amoy and Manila	To-day
City of Tokio	Maury	Amer. str.	5073	Jan. 25	P. M. S. S. Co.	Manila	
Eury	Blanco	Span. str.	223	Feb. 2	Remond & Co.	Kloon Dock	Tag Plying
Emerala	J. Talbot	Brit. str.	303	Feb. 4	Russell & Co.		
Fame	L. Stopani	Brit. str.	117	H. K. & W. po Dock Co.		
Glenfinlas	Wilcox	Brit. str.	1406	Feb. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Glenlyon	Wallace	Brit. str.	1374	Feb. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hailong	Geode	Brit. str.	277	Feb. 5	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Kemure Castle	Luck	Brit. str.	1268	Feb. 3	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Kwangtung	Abbott	Brit. str.	674	Feb. 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Malacca	Reeves	Brit. str.	1014	Jan. 21	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Moray	Butcher	Brit. str.	2185	Feb. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama via Kobe	at daylight
Niugata Maru	Walker	Japan str.	1090	Feb. 2	Watanabe M. S. S. Co.		
Norma	Love	Brit. str.	600	May 31	Kwok Acheong		
Olympia	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Jan. 22	Meyer & Co.	Saigon	Kloon Dock
Paladin	Parke	Brit. str.	807	Jan. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Penedo	Cain	Brit. str.	652	Jan. 3	Molchers & Co.	Saigon	
Sea Gull	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Cos'tan Dock	
Thales	Peters	Brit. str.	820	Dec. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Kloon Dock	
Yangtze	Schlutz	Brit. str.	782	Feb. 6	G. Niemann & Co.		
Yottung	McDougall	Brit. str.	286	Feb. 4	Kwok Acheong		
Sailing Vessels							
Alden Bassa	Noyle	Amer. bgo.	812	Dec. 16	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Alice Reed	Killeran	Amer. bgo.	873	Dec. 6	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Bonito	Weisberg	Ger. bgo.	524	Dec. 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre	
Brunette	Dow	Brit. bgo.	375	Jan. 20	Goo. R. Stevens & Co.	Manila	
Bua Caso	Lungo	Siam. sun. sc.	333	Jan. 2	Chinese		
Carl	Thompson	Ger. bgo.	225	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Charlton	Gauthier	Fed. bgo.	255	Jan. 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Chelmsford	G. Collier	Bri. bktne.	381	Jan. 20	Edward Schellhas & Co.		
Coloma	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	852	Jan. 20	Rozario & Co.		
Duke of Abercorn	G. Binns	Brit. str.	1049	Jan. 4	Vogel & Co.		
Emma	Macpherson	Ger. sun. sc.	233	Jan. 2	Captain		
Empire	Leekin	Amer. str.	1131	Dec. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Faugh Balagh	Rüte	Ger. bgo.	278	Dec. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Glandorwig	Jones	Brit. bgo.	1081	Jan. 16	Molchers & Co.		
Hattie N. Bangs	Bangs	Amer. bgo.	615	Jan. 31	Captain		
Haydn Brown	Haydn	Amer. bgo.	865	Dec. 11	Molchers & Co.		
Hazel Holme	Walsh	Brit. bgo.	405	Jan. 22	Vogel & Co.		
Hecla	Day	Amer. str.	1529	Jan. 19	Russell & Co.		
Hermine	Moyer	Ger. str.	350	Feb. 4	Edward Schellhas & Co.		
Highlander	Huthinson	Amer. str.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
John Nicholson	Campbell	Brit. str.	665	Dec. 9	Vogel & Co.		
Lady Abdour	Huthinson	Brit. str.	287	Jan. 13	Chinese		
Livingstone	Steffens	Ger. bgo.	530	Jan. 31	Wieland & Co.		
Mabel	Hallett	Amer. str.	732	Jan. 15	Russell & Co.		
Middlesex	Walsh	Brit. str.	1191	Dec. 12	Russell & Co.		
Minnie Carville	Clark	Brit. bgo.	584	Jan. 21	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Morning Star	Macpherson	Siam. bgo.	570	Dec. 27	Chinese		
Moses B. Tower	Hall	Amer. str.	637	Nov. 30	30 Vogel & Co.		
Orient	Lechnermann	Ger. str.	469	Feb. 3	Edward Schellhas & Co.		
Parsons	Lutyns	Ger. bgo.	629	Jan. 29	J. Niemann & Co.		
Peter	Galland	Fed. str.	323	Jan. 22	Carlowitz & Co.		
Prince Frederick	Möller	Ger. str.	311	Dec. 2	Vogel & Co.		
Roderick May	Clague	Brit. str.	1193	Dec. 29	Vogel & Co.		
St. Nicholas	Scott	Brit. str.	290	Jan. 31	Turner & Co.		
Spartan	Vincent	Amer. str.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Star	Day	Amer. str.	407	Feb. 1	Captain		
Sumatra	Gough	Amer. str.	1099	Sept. 5	5 Russell & Co.		
W. A. Holcomb	Dunton	Amer. str.	953	Jan. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wing Shui Shing	Scott	Chin. str.	409	Feb. 5	Robert, Afook & Co.		
WHAMPOA							
Hesperia	Johansson	Ger. str.	1130	Jan. 9	Niemann & Co.	Cuba	
Sophie	Bang	Ger. bgo.	209	Jan. 21	21 Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	
CANTON							
Yoh-sin	Crowle	Chi. str.	754	Feb. 6	G. C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	